has been literally a famine this last season. At this place, the price of wheat has been as high as two dollars and a half per English bushel.

loading for London, but no vessel for the United States. Trade, in consequence of the high price of provisions, and the

plague, dead beyond discription.
[N. Y. Gaz.
Captain Clark, of the brig Pocahontas, from Mogadore, informs, that on the 22d of October last, on his outward passage, in sight of Teneriffe, he was brought too and soarded by the Castilla (Lima ship) prize to the Buenos Ayrean brig Young Constitution, Capt. Meech. Her prize crew had mutined, and displaced the prize master, whom with one man they compell d him to receive on board the Pogahontas. The above mentioned privateer is said to have been fitted out at Bal timore, where she arrived some time ago, and land d \$700,000, which was taken from said vessel.

ST. STEPHENS, Feb. 22 .- By an officer lately from Pensacola, we learn that, on Wednesday week, a Spanish force of four or five hundred men arrived at the Barancas at 10 o'clock, and at 12 reached the town, and formally took possession. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the whole transaction. The Spanish officers and men maintained the most correct deportment. An opinion prevailed amongst them, that the restoration was only temporary; that a cession of the Floridas would, no doubt, be effect ed in the course of the present year.

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

CHARLESTON, March 12.—The new steam ship, called the Savannah, which was launched at New York a few months since, was about sailing for Savannah at our last dates. This vessel is intended as a regular trader from Savannah to Liverpool; and will, undoubtedly, contribute much to the comfort and speed of passengers, as well as furnish European intelligence with greater expedition than heret dore. The Savannah is to be comman el by Capt. Moses Rogers, a gen tleman for several years past constantly engaged in steam navigation, and intimately acquainted with the structure and use of steam engines.

Another steam ship is now building in

New York, intended, we understand, to ply between that city and New Orleans. It is said she will touch at the principal intermediate ports, for the purpose, probably, of accommodating passengers.— This arrangement, if carried into full effect, will operate very much in favor of the mercantile interest; as the commu nication between the cities on the sea board will be effected in a much shorter period than formerly. City Gaz.

WINCHESTER, Va. March 13 .- Gene ral Jackson, arrived at Capt. M'Guire's Hotel at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on his return to Tennessee .- A public dinner will be given him this day.



RICHMOND, MARCH 19.

FOR THE ENQUIRER. In a great political emergency, the talents of everyman belong to the state; and whatever may be his private business, he is bound at the call of his country, to abandon it for a while; and contribute his mite, however small, to the public good: for, if it should answer no other good end, it will serve as an expression of public opinion, which in this country ought to public opinion, which in this country ought to be the beacon to guide the helmsman of state. He who sits with his arms folded, when he sees the liberties of his country attacked, be comes a participator in the crime by his tacit assent to the outrage..... I have read with surprise the STRICTURES ON Mr. Lacock's Report on the Seminole war; with more surprise have seen that a piece containing such a malignant allusion as is contained in the first note to that piece, should have been admitted into the columns of the National Intelligencer, and copied thence into the Enquirer, than that a man should be found easible of writing set. and copied thence into the Enquirer, than that a man should be found capable of writing such a production. The press should ever be open to strictures on the public conduct of the agents of the people; but should never be stained by a libel on the private character of a distinguished citizen, accused of no other crime than boldly daring to defend the constitution of his country against violation; who, supported by the conscious restitude of his intentions, and the firm conviction that he is doing his duty, opposes himself to the fame of the most distinguished military officer in this country, and to the Executive of the United States. True, those Strictures carry with them their own antidote. The malignity, the palpable misstatement of lacts, and the absurdity of the deductions, apparent on the face of them, will be the best preventive to any evil effects to which they could give rise. Bad indeed must that cause be which forces its defenders to use such weapons!

author of those Strictures asserts, that the has had access to documents, the perusal of which has convinced him that the Report of the select committee of the Senate is alike unjustifiable in temper, argument and state ments. Why then does he not produce them? Shortsighted and infatuated as he is, becannot allude to the documents annexed to his Strictures, every one of which is a direct confirmature. allude to the documents annexed to his Strictures, every one of which is a direct confirmation of the facts stated by the committee, except the testimony of Adj't Butler, which I shall notice hereafter—alluding however for the present to some of his preliminary remarks. He is astonished "at the institution of such an enquiry into the conduct of General Jackson." This is a more caudid confession than could have been expected from warm a cartisary This is a more caudid contession than could have been expected from ower a partizant for which we must be indebted to his infatnated determination to defend the conduct of Gen. Jackson in every extremity. Has Gen Jackson already risen so high that his followers are surprised that the Senate of the United States should have the temerity to inquire into and complain of his conduct? Shall that not be considered as cause of complaint against him, which 43 years ago was thought a sufficient one against George the Third:—that" he has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power? How far would this caudid author have had him to have gone in his career, trampling with equal impagone in his career, trampling with equal impu-nity on the legislative power of Congress and the rights of the individual states, before he would have had this country to commence ?— Would be have waited till, like Casar, he had yound he have watted till, like Casar, he had passed the Rubicon, and rendered his own or his country's destruction certain?... No—uo nation ever began an enquiry into the conduct of a favorite military officer too early. All experience has shown, that 'mankind are more disposed to suffer, while the evils are sufferable," than diminish the sum of their own tame bie," than diminish the sum of their own tame by a premature and too strict enquiry into the conduct of an officer whom they themselves have anounted

But the report of the committee is also ob-jectionable—I, because it is designed to impute the "cause of the war to our own officers and executive, faying aside all provocation and aggression on the part of the Indians." This writer is as unfortunate in his statements of Writer is as infortunate in his statements of fact, as he is in his expressions of opinion....
The committee, after giving a plain statement of the facts that had caused a considerable addition to the number of the seminoles, "their ?

"In many parts of the country there as been literally a famine this last season. At this place, the price of wheat has been as high as two dollars and a half per English bushel.

"There are now here five English brigs, oading for London, but no vessel for the United States. Trade, in consequence of he high price of provisions, and the lague, dead beyond discription.

"Being joined by a number of the Creek Indians of the committee as it respects who had been dissatisfied with the treaty of 1814." proceeds:—"about this time a border warfant was commenced between the Seminol Indians and the frontier inhabitants of Georgia: it is difficult to determine with certainty who commenced those hostilities, or on whom the greatest injuries were inflicted." They then that a few of the incidents of the war, without a consing any one of being the cause of it, and cont. ss their inability to determine on whom the blame should rest.

the greatest injuries were inflicted." They then state a few of the incidents of the war, without accessing any one of being the cause of it, and cont as their inability to determine on whom the blame should rest.

His second objection is the one on which he seems most to rely, and in answering which I shall refer to the greatest part of his Strictures.

Because it directly implicates the President and Secretary of War, for although they were not in the first instance guilty of what the committee calls a gross violation of the censtitution, yet they made the acts theirs by adoption, and if this implication is just, those officers ought to be impeached." The committee, by a plain statement of facts, and deductions drawnfrom them as clear as the light of heaven, prove three different infractions of our coustiution; two at least of which had received the fact approbation of the President and Secretary of War; but, should the committee have therefore shrunk back appalles! by the magnitude of the evil which was exposed to their view? Should they have ceased to probe the wound to the bottom, for fear they should discover it had reached a mortal part?—The committe knew their dity to themselves and their country better; and by a bold, manly, but dispassionate course of conduct, have done wound to the bottom, for fear they should discover it had reached a mortal part?—The committe knew their duty to themselves and their country better; and by a hold, manly, but dispassionate course of conduct, have done themselves house.

their country helter; and by a hold, manly, but dispassionate course of conduct, have done themselves honer.

The first infraction of the constitution by General Jackson, proved by the committee, is of the 11th c. 8th § of art. 1st—that "Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures by land and water." By no sophistry of reasoning can it be proved that the attacking and occupying of St. Marks, the Barancas, and Pensacola, is not a making war upon a nationat peace with the United States; and if Gen. Jackson made war without declaring it, it is an aggravation of his offence, as it respects the enemy, and certainly not a palliation of his conduct to his own country. He aimself considered them as enemies, and unconditionally called them such in his letter of the 2d of Jane. In column the 4th of the Strictures, is the following clause: "The committee ask if these things are admitted in the Sosth, will they not be considered as authorized in the North? I answer, yes."! Let us then see what would be the result of this admission. Transferring the seat of war to our northern frontier, he allows that for the same canses. Fransferring the seat of war to our horthern contier, he allows that for the same causes of the same causes threat Britain must inevitably have plower, if after such an open waging of war on our part, she should have thought such a declaration necessary on hers to make it known to the citizens of the two countries that peace no longer existed between them. Even supposing the war, thus begun by the imperial flat of Major General Jackson, to have continued and ended as the last with that country did, and that not with standing the manifest injustice of ended as the last with that country did, and that notwithstanding the manifest injustice of our cause, Great Britain should not be joined by any European ally, (an imprebable supposition, I confess,) would not the bloed of tifty thousand of his countrymen unnecessarily shed have called down the vengeance of his country on his head, although it should be crowned with laurels won in a hundred victories a thousand times more glorious in their achievement and more beneficial in their effects, than the battle of Oricans. Would there have been a man in America, except this Stricturist, who the battle of Oricaus? Would there have been a man in America, except this Stricturist, who would have thought that an investigation eight not to have been made into the motives which induced General Jackson to usurp the power granted by the constitution to Congress—for tear it might inflict a wanton blow on his feel ings and character? No, sir, the benefit which he had rendered his country by saving a part, would have been forgotten in what would, in that case, have appeared a daring attempt to that case, have appeared a daring attempt to subjugate the whole.

The following clause of the committee's

The following clause of the committee's reportappears to have startled and confounded this Stricturist. "The tendency of these measures by the commanding general, seems to have been to involve the nation in a war without her consent, and for reasons of his own, unconnected with his military functions." The sensitiveness of the gentleman upon this subject, and his prematurely expressed hope that General Jackson will never attempt to defend himself against the charge, are by no means calculated to remove all imputations on his discretion. He refers to the evidence of Mr Eaton and Adjutant Butler. By the bye, there is a singular contrariety in some respects, between the statements of these gentlemen.—Upon a comparison of their testimony, it will between the statements of these gentlemen. Upon a comparison of their testimony, it will appear that Adjutant Butler was not very particular in his collection of hearsay testimeny. Adjutant Butler testifies that Mr. Donsl son-purchased iots of land at Pensacoia, and that he had heard that Mr. James Jackson was converged, with him and was the only was concerned with him, and was the only person concerned Mr Eaten testifies that person concerned. Mr. Eaten testifies that there were eight concerned, and mentions their names. I think it at least probable, that as Adjutant Butler never heard of the other six copartners, that had General Jackson been of the number, he would not have heard of him. Mr. Donalson appears to have (agreeably to Mr. Eaton's statement,) been the last concerned, and to have been last employed by the other seven, to go to Pensacola to make the purchases. other seven, to go to Pensacola to make the purchases: notwithstanding Adjutant Butler understood his first view in going there was for his health. I shall leave this part of the subject by remarking, that certainly General Jackson did not show sufficient discretion in giving his wife's near connexion, going to Pensacola, a letter of recommendation from the purchase of his making large out. him, for the purpose of his making large pur chases there, when that place wasin possession ofa foreign power : yet, soon after, this letter is followed by the unnecessary seizure of the place, against his positive orders, (for, the Indians taking shelter in the fort, instead of under its guns, is too childish a quibble to be seriously answered

The second and third infraction of the The second and third intraction of the constitution proved by the consuittee, is of the 12th and 16th clauses of 8th sect. of art. 1st.—The 12th clause provides, that "Congress stall have power to raise and support at mies." Finding it impossible to deny the fact of General Jackson's having raised twelve hasdred volunteers, in the very teeth of this clause, he, with more prudence than is evine clause, he, with more prudence than is evinced in any other part of his strictures, seeks only to palliate the measure by shewing that it was sanctioned by the secretary of war, and the government. the governor of Tennessee. But, no posterior act of any man can render that lawful, which was not constitutional in its origin. No one can grant to another more power than he limiself possesses; and the law passed during the last war with Great Britain, under which the yolunteers led by Colonel Johnson in the north western campaign were raised, had expired western campaign were raised, had expired four years ago. Congress did them sanction the measure, and made an appropriation for paying the troops who saved New Orleans, because they were legally raised. Congress had authorized the President to accept of the services of those volunteers, but did the adoption of this measure by one Congress, bind another to sanction the raising of an army in direct violation of the power granted to them. direct violation of the power granted to them, and to them alone, by the constitution? If this Stricturist cannot see the difference between the two cases, he must be blinded by prejudices which level all distinctions, or possessed of a stricture of the two cases, he must be blinded by prejudices which level all distinctions, or possessed of a stricture of the cases essed of an imbecility of understanding which

sessed of an imbecility, of understanding which we are too much inclined to pity and to dispise. The third violation of the constitution, is of the 16th clause, which reserves to the states respectively, the power of appointing the officers of the militia. The author of the stric tures declares that the committee are grossly mistaken, in asserting that General Jackson appointed the officers of the volunteer corps, and refers as the ground of his declaration to Major Butler's second affidavit, containing these words: "The deponent has heard that an election was held, and the rank of the field officers was established in that way, and not officers was established in that way, and not appointed by General Jackson as stated in the deponent's addayit before the committee of the Senate as positive, when the deponent then stated it as a matter of opinion only."— Then stated it as a matter of opinion only."—
Did the deponent hear so, after he had expressed his opinion to the committee that they were appointed by General Jackson, or at the same time he heard that only one other person was engaged with Mr. Donalson in the Pensacola speculation, and that his first view in solve there was colar to the pensacolar process. going there was for his health? But how will this Stricturist get the officers under the rank of field officers, appointed, by far the greatest

number-Is there even any hear say evidence

guard. Sudden revolutions strike the ima-ginations of men—we write histories of them, and unfold their causes; but we neglect the changes that insensibly happen, by a long train of steps that are but hittle observed. It would be doing an important service to nations to show from history how states have entirely changed their nature and lost their original constitution. This would awaken the attention of the people and from these forward filed obstitution. This would awaken the attention of the people, and from thence forward, filled with this excellent maxim, no less essential in politics than in morals, principiis obsta, they would no longer shat their eyes against innovations which though inconsiderable in themselves, may serve as steps to mount to higher and more pervicious enterprizes."

BRUTUS. RICHMOND, March 15.

STRICTURES.

We intended to have exposed at some length the Strictures of Gen. Jackson on the Report in the Senate; but we find from the following notice, that Mr. La eock means to make his own reply :

We are authorized to state, that Mr. LACOCK We are authorized to state, that Mr. Lacock will in a day or two, offer to the public, thro' the medium of the National Intelligencer, a reply to the "Strictures," which lately appeared in this paper, on the Report made by him, from the committee of the Senate, on the subject of the Seminole War. [Nat. Int.

We cheerfully yield the pen to Mr. Lacock, leaving it to him to answer the imputations thrown upon bimself, the charges of Messrs. Butler and Gibson, as well as the objections which are urged to the constitutional right of the Senate to make such an enquiry and the time at which they have done it. Mr. Lacock will also probably go into the argument at large. We content ourselves therefore with touching a few of these numerous points, which are presented by these very obnoxious strictures-strictures, which put-all respect for the Senate, all respect for his orders, all respect for the constitution, completely under his feet.

Gen. Jackson finds fault with the temper of this Report. But with what face does be complain of its being "harsh and vindictive," when be himself has the auda city to charge some of the members of the committee with malignity; to ascribe the origination of the enquiry to "dishonest motives," to " personal hostility" in one of the members, and in thers to "a disposition to gratify a junta;"when he does not hesitate to charge the majority of the committee with being governed by "impure metives?" How does he complain of the temper of others, when he himsel thus charges John W. Eppes, with melignity, with a mean acquiescence in the views of the junta, with "impure motives?" And is it come to this? that a military commander, after having tram-pled on the constitution, after having disobeyed the orders of his superiors, after having indecently appeared at the city of Washington while was under discussion (to attempt to give a new turne to the business;) should thus beard a committee of the Senate of the U. States, branding the majority of that committee (among them one of the most honorable of that body, the representa-tive of the sovereignty of the states,) with malignity, with impure motives, with subserviency to the views of a junto? Gien. Jackson does all this, and yet he come to the same conclusion with which can be come to the same conclusion with which come to the same conclusion. vindictive temper!

The two principal matters in these strictures, respect the volunteer force, and the occupation of the Spanish posts.

Volunteers-He does not deny that he raised these, contrary to orders, but shelters himself under precedent. He cites various cases of volunteers, raised in other parts of the coun re, and under different officers during the late war with Great Britain-viz. those who marched under Col. Johnson, those from Ohio who went to the relief of Fort Wayne, the volunteers who followed Jackson against the Creeks, to Mobile, and to N. Orleans. But do these precedents apply? Will any dispassionate reasoner say they do, when he recollects the dissimilar circumstances under which these Volunteers flew to arms Call to mind the exigencies which bro't them forth; the fearful crisis of a war with Great Britain, not with a few straggling fugitive Seminoles; the important eras of that war, as pointed out by these military movements; the acts previously passed by the legislatures of Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee; and then say, how the parallel holds. But, above all, consider that at this period an act was in force for the use of Volunteers, and that under this law of Congress, they were either ordered out or sanctioned, recognized and paid by the U.S.: Whereas in the case before us, there was no law no order-and all the orders that were issued went to call for militia only, not volunteers? Who can consider these

things, & set fly to them as a precedent? Officers-It is true, that the Senate have been led into some mistakes by the affica-vit of Adjutant Butler. But after all, how stands the case? Gen. Jackson did address a private appeal to some of the officers whom he had "led to victory;" thus selecting them as the partners of his expedi-"the grade of the officers to be detion ; termined," (it is true,) " by themselves, or the platoon officers of the regiment; the officers raising companies to com mand them:" It is no less true, that he did select Col. Hayne as his Inspector General, who was also "authorized to organize and appoint such a brigade staff as (he) may deem necessary to the accomplish-

\* Extract of a letter from Nashville, January

9, (published in the Aurora;)
"Gen. Jackson left tills yesterday morning for Washington city. His visit to the seat of government is not. I believe, a matter of choice with him; but from the turn which has been given to the business in Congress, it is thought his presence there might be necessary." Does Gen. Jackson go then to give a new funt to the business?

were invited; that there some who were designated by Colonel Hayne; that he might at any moment break them; (the effects of this dependence it is unnecessary to trace;) and that he never paid the War Department so much as the compli ment of letting it know who were his offi cers, until the pay-roll was handed in ?-If Gen. Jackson thinks all this right, and it the Secretary of War agrees with him, why be it so! Capture of the Spanish posts.—General Jackson tries to clear his skirts from a "disobedience of orders," on the plea that Gen. Gaines's orders were not his

is there any doubt that it was the General

who first selected his own officers ; that his

vishes would have originally great effect

n determining the grade of those who

Is this evasion worthy of a reply? The orders of a commander are always hand ed over to his successor, and binding up on the latter, unless countermanded....
This is the law; and such is always the practice. In the idea that he was not instructed to respect the Spanish forts, he stands alone. All his assertions are in flat contradiction to the President himself, and to the Secretary of State in various documents on this subject. See, for instance, his too celebrated letter to Mr. Erving.

But, (says the author of the Strictures "the case contemplated by these orders never occurred. The Indians were not found under the guns of a Spanish fort but were sheltered within it."! It is scarcely possible to preserve one's gravity at hearing such a ridiculous a gument -Mr. Lowndes in his Speech has complete ly exposed it. He shows us, that "the President had ordered that upon no evi dence of association or connexion between the Indians and Spaniards should the General undertake to attack the fort of a nation with whom we are at peace." behold the logic of a military officer, who takes upon himself to make war; jeopar dizing the peace of the country, and embarrassing the Executive in a degree which it is impossible to describe.

The author contends that if the facts

known to Jackson " had been known at the war office, an order would have been issued for the seizure of St. Marks."... Yes, forsooth, just as certainly as the orders were issued by the Secretary to take St. Augustine! - The General thought the facts sufficient to warrant his taking that fortress.—Not so the Secretary, who had to use all possible diligence in countermanding him. And let General Jackson rest assured, that as certainly as Mr. Calhoun stopped him at St. Augus tine, he would have arrested his mad career at St. Marks and Pensacola; had his intentions been duly notified to the department.

The author justifies the occupancy of Pensacola, because it was necessary..... And why? "if it saved the life of a single frontier settler, it was right!"—Is it then righ for a high-handed military man to take upon himself to judge in such a case; and in order possibly to save the life of one citizen, to rush into a war, by which not one life, but thousands and tens of thousands might have been sacrificed? If we are not now at war with Spain, it is because she was afrai to fight us But instead of Spain, suppose it were G. Britain and we are told expressly, that we might on the same grounds attack her forts in the North. Does Gen. Jackson then dare to judge of peace and war, and run the risk of a bloody war, because possibly he might save the life of one rontier settler by attacking her forts ?-But "a cordon along the southern frontier would have been laughed at by Why not then form a cordon around Pensacola, until he had heard from his government, and with the rest of his troops go in pursuit of the Indians? He had troops enough for all these purposes, for he is made to boast of his pru-dence in carrying an overwhelming force into the field. How then does he reconeile this necessity which he pleads, with that great superiority of which he pre-

himself, or some one under his own eye, has the hardihood to talk of a harsh and disobeyed his orders, and trampled on the constitution of his country: for these acts, he ought to be brought to the bar of a military court; that is a land of laws, no man is great enough to be above the law. A free people ought espe-cially to view the military power, with a jealousy that never sleeps; for it is the sword which has cloven down so many republics. We regard A. Jackson as having usurped the power of our representalives; and if these acts be passed over with impunity, we may yet learn to rue their consequences in the encroachments of some equally high-handed, but more ambitious chieftain,-Whereveryou place any power at all, watch it with care .-Wherever you place the sword, watch it with redoubled caution. It is naturally aspiring and dictatorial, and the only way to restrain it, is to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil power.

We know of no transactions of these times

so alarming, unless perhaps we except the opinion of the Supreme Court of the in the case of the National Bank. It is not their declaring the Bank constitutional, (erroneous as it appears to be,) it is not their denving the right of the states to tax it; but it is the ground on which the constitutionality of the Bank is maintained, that is calculated to startle and alarm us. If, indeed, by "laws necessary for carrying into execution the forego-ing sawers," it be meant, that Congress has the power of "selecting" "any (means) which might be appropriate, and which were conducive to this end; "if the strong word "necessary" is to be frittered down into means " convenient or useful,"" conducive to" and " really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the government;"il Congress are to have the en tire field of selection, and the means they choose are the "supreme law" of the land, and those who are to judge of their constitutionality, are to be the Federal Supreme Court, and such a spirit, as breathes in this opinion, is for ever to preside over the judiciary; then indeed, it is high time for the States to tremble .- When are they safe? Where is the limit to the federal government? How can the states say, "Thus far, and no farther; here, shall thy proud waves be staid?" If this doctrine be maintained, we may indeed tremble. All the great rights of the States may be swept away, one by one; these sovereign states may dwindle into paltry and contemptible corpora tions; to complete the picture, look to Madison's report; where you see de picted rousolidation, and a strong and powerful Executive, and the automation

ment of the duties assigned" 'him.) Now, of our liberties, successively follow ng each other, and overshadowing the

and. We conless, we are not altogethe leased with some of the signs of the ary chieftain of the federal executive brow beating the Governor of a state, and arrogating the power of Congress; his acts are passed over with impunity-Roads and canals are interpolated into the general appropriation law-and today here is the unanimous opinion of a Federal Court, whose doctrines are of a portentous aspect.\* But our trust is in the good sense of the people. They will in time see the truth, and ultimately apply the corrective.

. We lament that we cannot publish this inter, esting Opinion as we wished it in this paper. It will certainly appear in extenso on Tuesday.

Errata in the Sketch of the Laws. The 2d. Paragraph in the Sketch of the Act, "to reduce into one Act the several Acts for regulating conveyances and concerning wreng-ful alterations," (27 See No. 154,) should be in

Initialicitations, '127-See No. 154,) should be in the following words:

Every conveyance, covenant, agreement, and other deed in this Act mentioned, (except feeds of tinst and mortgages,) which shalf be acknowledged, proved or certified according to law, and delivered to the clerk of the proper court to be recorded, within eight months. to law, and delivered to the clerk of the proper court to be recorded, within eight months after the scaling and delivery thereof shall take effect and be valid, as to all persons from the time of such scaling and delivery; but all deeds of trust and mortgages, whensever they shall be delivered to the ctark to be recorded, and proved or certified, and delivered to the clerk of the proper Court, to be recorded, within eight months after the sealing and delivery thereof, shall take effect, and be valid as to all subsequent purchasers for valuable considera-tion, without notice, and as to all creditors, from the time when such deed of trust or mortrage, or such other conveyance, cove nant, agreement or deed shall have been so nant, agreement or deed shall have been so acknowledged, proved or certified, and delivered to the cierk of the proper court to be recorded, and from that time only: Provided however, &c as in the Sketch.

2. In the 5th Paragraph of the same No strike out the words, 'transmission of such particular estate by descent." and insert "union of such particular estate by the inheritance by purchase or descent."

purchase or descent?

3. In the last Paragraph, strike out the

words," and a remainder may be limited either by deed or will as effectually without a particular estate to support it, as with such particular es-tate."

NOTICE. The copartnership heretoisre existing at Falisburg, in the county of Buckingham, under the firm of Thomas Staples & Co. is this day dissolved by materal consent; and Woodson & Staples are authorized to close the business of sand concern.

JOHN STAPLES.

STEPHEN WOODSON,
THO'S STAPLES.

The subscribers having purchased the interest of John Staples in the above concern, will continue the business as usual under the firm of Woodson & Staples.

S. WOODSON March 19. 103.-61 S. WOODSON T. STAPLES.

Hardware Goods and Cuttery.

March 19. 103..61 T. STAPLES.

Hardware Goods and Cullery.

The subscriber has imported in the skip General Jackson, via Baitimore, a few packages of plated castors; japaned tea trays; tinned and japaned horeholders, imported in the skip General Jackson, via Baitimore, a few packages of plated castors; japaned tea trays; tinned and japaned horeholders, is waffle and water trons; also chash of spikes; casks of sad trons; casks of trace chains, hundles of fry pans; rolls of absect lead, 31, 4, and 44 los, to the foot; casks of smiths' viaes; anvils of all sizes in the last also on hand, one cask of tinned iron tea and table spoons; one cass Britannia tea and coifee potts; packages of pen and pocket kulves, razors, scissors, spectacles, toble knives and forks and steelvards; which tobether with a variety of other goods, will be sold for less than cost and charges of importation, on acc mmodating terms for approved paper.

EDWARD STAPLES.

Her SHERIFFS of the counties of Sussex. Sarra, Southampton, 1ste of Wight, Prince George and Greensyille, composing a sengiorial district; of the counties of Charlotte, Halifax and Prince Edward, composing another district; of the counties of Fauquier. Londonn and Fairfax, composing another district; of the counties of Fauquier, Londonn and Fairfax, composing another district; of the counties of Fauquier, Londonn Hardy, composing another district; which several districts constitute the Second Class of the Senate of Virginia, are requested to take notice that an election in rotation, is to be beld on the court days of their respective counties in the General Assembly, for four years next casuing.

March 19, 103...waw THEO: HANSFORD, C.S.

Baker, DENTIST.... Has removed to a hous

March 19. 103..wiw THEO: HANSFORD, C. S.

BAKER, DENTINY.... Has removed to a hous a few doors above the New Banks.

Mr. B. wishes those persons who may want his services, to come to his house, when practicable, as it will be attended with much less inconvenience to him, and it will generally be less inconvenient for them, as well as lebs typeshive. Oct 30.

THE subscriber has for sale—Pennsylvania whiskey; Jamaica, West India and New England rum; cordials in barrels; country brandy; Philadelphia heer; molasses; Madeira and Chaospaigne wine; Claret in cases and barrels; loaf and brown sugars; prime coffee; segars; sallad oil; brandy fruits; aniseed cordial; candles; Beck's patent shot; Nitre Hall gunpowder; nails and brads from the Phoenix works; hollow ware castings; Gleason's patent cooking stoves; malcable zinc, in sheets and in blocks; au invoice of saddlery; an invoice of China ware; superfine broad cloths;

nie zinc, in sheets and in blocks; an invoce of saddle-ry; an invoice of China ware; superfine broad cloths; family flour, &c. &c.
Also, an invoice of FRENCH GOODS, consisting of silk velves, sattins, ribbons, curtain fringes, sewing silks, paper haugings—silver and rilwatches, &c.
March 10 103..tf M. B. POIFIAUX.

silks, paper hangings—silver and riltwatches, &c., March 10 103..tf M. B. POITIAUX.

Manchester and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

Tilk directors of the Manchester and Petersburg Turnpike Company propose employing a superintendant and two overseers, and hiring 25 to 30 good laboring bands, from the beginning of April to the termination of the present year. They will also till them receive proposals for finiding the culveris on the first section of the road, extending from Manchester 7. miles towards Petersburg—And for erecting a bridge over Falling creek, a little below Mr. Cheatham's mill dam; the bridge to hayea central pier and abutments of stone work, with a covering of timber.

Forfurther views of times en undertakings, application may be unade to either of the directors, or to the subscriber in Manchester.

LT The Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer will please insert the above twice a week for two works, and forward their account to this office for payment.

March 19. 103..41

SINTY DOLLARS REWARD......Ranaway from on loared the sloop Allexuree, at Norfolk, on the night of the 3d instant, THREE NEGRO MEN:—One of them named JOSHUA, from 45 to 50 years old, of yellow complexion, five feet five inches high, his eyes rather red, and his bair grows rather high on his forehead; was purchased of Mr. Thomas Sands, who lives in or near Williamsburg.

One other named DAVY, about 30 years old, black complexion, five feet six inches high, his teeth rather open in front, has large beard and whishers; was purchased of Dr. John Barrett, who lives in King William, (as I am informed)

The other one named Presley, about 21 years old, of the barrett and the b

ters of vessels are forewarned from carrying of the above described slaves, under the penalty of the law. March 19. 103...df HENRY KING.

GERMAN LINENS.—120 bales consisting of ticklen burgs, oznaburgs, burlaps, Heisians, rouans, dowlas, checks, and white rolls—

15 bales Dautzieroffs
4 boxes oil cloth
1 how velvet ribbon
400 half boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 window glass
90 boxes hollow glass, consisting of nurst, pint and half pint decanters and tumblers
15 bundles German steel
10 casks marbles
50 boxes wine bottles
200 casks cut axils, assorted
50 boxes sprigs and tacks—For sale by
Jan. 26. 82.—v12wif LUCKE & SIZER.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

PANAWAY on the 22d of December last from the county, near Columbia, a negro mark named JOHN, commonly called John Tunner—of light complexion, somewhat approaching that of a dark mulatic; about 49 years of age; by profession a tauner and showmaker; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stont made, and rather inclined to be fat; has a foll round face; his nose between his eyes its very fact; has an engaging countennance when spoken to, and answers questions adroitly. It is presumable he has procured free papers, and may call bimself Charles Barnett, and will endeavor to get a passage on board of some vessel for the morthern state, and Fifty Dollars if within, bit state, for securing him many jail, and giving me notice thereof, so that I get thim again.

Feb. 6. 87...tf

THE subscriber winning to remove, intends to offer for sale the LOT and DWELLING HOUSE, on hich she resides, with all the HOUSEHOLD ARTILLIS, &c. THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock in the evening.

- runs at sale. ELIZABETH BRIGHTWELL. Manchester, March 19.



New Bottling Cellar THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his Porter Establishment on Market Bridge, he is now opening a large and commodions Bottling Cc lar near the centre of Main stand nearly opposite Mesars. Shapard & Webb's, where he will keep a constant supply of the first quality of PORTER, ALE and CIDER.—He has now on hand, and fit for immediate use.

ORTER, ALE and CIDER.—He has now on hand, and it for immediate use,
500 dozen Philadelphia Porter
200 do Pale Ale
230 do London Porter
200 do Brown Stout
300 do Sparkling Newark Cider
180 do Crah Apple do.
70 bhis, Albany Ale—20 do. Newark Cider
20 do Connec i Di C der
80 doz W I Shinb—30,000 Spanish Segars
1000 lbs. G sken Cheese
Madeira and Claret Wines.
LT Country and Shipping orders promptly executed.
Potter and Cider for transperitation, will be packed in such a manner as to go in safety to any par of the country.
N. B. Cast given for empty BOTTLES
2t

Lythad Governor of the Communication of Virginia,

country.

Liwis Raymond.

Liwis Raymond.

A. B. Cash given for empty BOITIES

2t

Liwis Raymond.

Liwis Raymond.

A PROCLAM 1110N.

Where Sby an actof the General Assembly passed from the Eventuary is 1817 entitled. "An act for arranging the countries into districts for the election of senators and for equalizing the last 4 tax," and also an act passed Marca 1, 1819, entitl. Lin act further to explain and amend the aforesyto act, the executive steriequired, as soon as the assistant assessor shall have finished the assessment in each country, and informed the executive increof, to issue a proclamation, requiring the ascessment in each country, and informed the executive increof, to issue a proclamation, requiring the executive increof, to issue a proclamation, requiring the several boards of principal assessors to assemble together at some convenient time and place within their respective districts, and to proceed in the execution of their contres, i do, therefore, by and with the provision of the said acts of the General Assembly, hereby require Nathanic. Creil of Sussex, Win. Armistered of Ancherst, Archiba de Rutherford of Rockingham, and James Reale of Mason counties, principal assessors, to form a board for the first of eastern district to convene at the boreagh of Norfolk, on the first Monday in May next—Berryman Green of Halitax, Henr. Edinondson of Montgonierty, viilla Edwardsof Northumberland, and James Reale of Washington, John Turner of Culpeper and Thomas of Frederick counties, principal assessors, to form a board for the 2d, or district from the head oftide water to the Blue Ridge to convene at the courthonse of Patrick County, on the said first Monday in May next—James McDowell of Rockbruge, Andrew Russell of Washington, John Turner of Culpeper and Thomas G. Smith of King & Qu en counties, principal assessors, to form a board for 3d, or district between the Blue Ridge and Allegany mountains, to convene at the courthonse of Grayson county, on the said first Monday in May next.—All the actor of Assem

Given under my hand as governor, and under the scal of the commonw alth, at Rickmond, (Scal) this frieenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and inheten, and of the commonwealth the 48d.

17 The Editors of the Lynchburg Fress, Winchester Constellation, Petersburg Intelligencer, and Norfolk Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week will the grest Monday in May, and forward their accounts to the Executive Department for payment.

March 19.

103., wtd

March 19.

March 19.

Let i Chico of the 19th Regim of the fermione to attend a traviling of the regiment on the third wednesday in April, at the French Gardens, rechard, at eleven o'clock, A.M.—By order of the rigadier General, W.M. II TAYLOR, Adjutant 19th Reg't, F. M.

103. W3w.

e sold to discharge the same. FRANCIS CORBIN, March 19 108..tds AARON C. WHITE.

ARON C. WHITE.

AARON C. WHITE.

Will amsburg, prenounced at the October sersion 8.6, in the case of Garnett vs. Micou—Will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, oh the 5th day of April next, before the lavern of Robert Ransonne, in the county of Gloncester, one tract of LAND in the said county, lying on the Plankitank, containing from 250 to 360 acres, be the same more or less.—Growth eak, bickory, pine and chesnut—has running through it a stream sufficient for a mill—about 80 acres have been cleared.

FORERT LIVELY, D. 8.

for B. W. Pryor, M. W. C. D.

March 10.

March 10.

103..tds

103..tds